# The Washington Times.

WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1901.

# Better Grade Shoes

Still Further Reduced in Price.

As rapidly as the assortment in the lines of shoes which we have cut deeply becomes depleted in sizes we add higher grades at the same prices; thus each day's offerings are extraordinary. Every pair of summer shoes shall be disposed of so that we shall be able to start the Fall season with an entirely new stock. It is a season of profitless selling for US and one of great gains for YOU, but the many new friends we are gaining during this sale will amply repay us for our loss. It will pay you to lay in a good supply and to respond quickly

#### Opportunity for Women.

Women's finest \$1 and \$1.50 patent ideal and sid guaranteed Oxfords, light and manweight and manush styles, for. \$2.37

Best \$250 vici kid and patent leather Oxfords, with low, medium, and Leuis XV heels; all sizes; \$1.89

Balance of our \$2.50, \$3, and \$3.50 finest quality tan kid, welt, and turn-sole boots: special \$1.65

## A Snap for Men.

ummer Stock of the Famous "Waukwell" Paten Leather Shoes at a Great Reduction.

Nearly a thousand pairs of men's high-grale patent leather shoes, made on the most popular shape of the season-which equal in appearance the best \$6 shoe you everlaid eyes on, are here ready for selling tomorrow morning at \$2.65, hand-sewed; with French Patent Calf Vamps and finest Box Calf Tops-with extension edges and best linings; and heavy enough for winter dress wear. The purchase is certainly the best we have ever made, for the shoes are of the

highest grade and we are sure that every pair sold will make a fast friend for us. On sale tomorrow at . . . .

#### Child's Shoes at a Saving.

Girls' and Boys' \$1.50 and \$2 finest quality Tan Lace Shoes. \$1.19

Boys', Misses', and Child's Black and Tan Oxfords, Sandals, and High Shoes; sizes up to II. This week, 69c

Infants' Lace and Moceasins, in va-

## CANCELLATION OF STAMPS

The Method in Vogue Adopted by France in 1830.

Troubles Experiences by Govern

The method of canceling postage stamps in voge throughout the world was instituted by the French Government in 1830, but was not adopted by this country until comparatively recent years. Before the adoption of this system a multitude of suggestions were made for means for preventing the rumored practice of washing and reusing old postage stamps, for some of which secrets large sums of money were asked by the parties claiming their possesgion. As to the idea of washing and reuring postage stamps, it was known by those acquainted with the matter that the practice would, at the time at which these proposals were made, not have paid the poorest citizen. But the introduction of a higher stamp tax, where not cents alone but dollars and hundreds of dollars were represented. created an additional necessity for

At the present time high values are attached to some Government stamps. the antiquity of which could be deter-Some time ago there came a report that mined very easily. While this device such stamps were, after being canceled was being discussed the paper was in the required manner, washed and re-

A possibly ill-advised proposal from subject by Government request led to which previous remedial measures em- slightest change. ployed in other countries were brought

ready used postage stamps, invited pro- plicity of this method prevented its earsubject. The results of its labors are stroy it. Any agent which will restore matters of record.

miserable and even purposely defaced hence its general adoption paper that the stamp could not be transferred from one document to another. The projectors forgot that such stamps must, in most cases, be carried before they are used.

The next plan was to use a mere water-color ink, defaced by the slightest touch of water, so as not to be reest touch of water, so as not to be re-moved from its original place without guard to the Federal prison at Fort

Colors prepared to show the action of in the pocket, would fall to be "poiled

A more dangerous mixture was proposed. The composition of it seemed to be unknown to the proposers themselves, except under the doubtful title of "fugitive colors," which so well maintained their character that before

they were efficially examined it was hard to say, even upon the same sheet, which was right and which was wrong, A most amusing case was one in

which, out of compilment, the engraved portrait of a distinguished public efficer is probably the tradition that the cross, had been piaced upon the stamp. By the time that this had its turn the made of this wood. Dean French, in ments in Devising a Way to Pre- such a comical black smudge over it Poetry," accounts for the trembling of vent Frauds Being Perpetrated by that laughter was irresistible, and the the leaves of the aspen tree by saying A VALUABLE ORNAMENT LOST. Washing the Tiny Pieces of Paper. inventor who had wasted his irgenuity that the cross was made of its wood, upon it quietly accepted the joke and and that since then the tree has never never appeared to claim the reward for ceased to shudder. his contrivance.

There were ingeniously contrived arreveal the attempt at fraud. These the paper made ready for an Indefinite series of new reappearances. One method consisted of an attempt to fix the ink in the paper. The mere inspection of the paper was enough to show that this nailswas the old contrivance of a third of a century ago. But in one instance there was a captivating arrangement of fanciful colors, utterly useless for purposes of recognition, since no one could constant the constant of the colors of the colo tell what they would be a day or a cut temerrow; can con Sunday and you'll have the devil with you all the week. month or a year after, and over this was a great sprawling signature in common ink. The contriver, who had already shown himself fertile in reproducing old ideas, was boasting of the wonderful properties of his invention,

neatly and cleanly cleared from the ink signature. When a doubt was expressed as to the dischief and a host of proposed was cut in two, one-half of it was except on actual juxtaposition of the two an investigation, during the course of halves, there could not be detected the

need of such safeguards as would pre- ink made mainly with the materials of vent frauds in the matter of using al- ordinary writing ink. Perhaps the sim- posed that the character of the weather posals, and a commission of the most lier discovery. Whatever destroys the distinguished chemists and artists was ink written upon the stamp will deface charged with the investigation of the the stamp itself, and in most cases dethe one will restore the other. Abun-The first plan proposed for a safety dant and careful experiments proved

## A TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

Eight of Them Ordered Taken to Fort Leavenworth.

Col. William Cary Sanger, the Acting Secretary of War, has directed that the following general prisoners at Alcatroz Leavenworth: Richard Applewhite, late Colors prepared to show the action of scids and alkalies have been proposed, but in this climate few such, if carried in the pocket, would fall to be polled years; Edward M. Brodle, late Troc Third Cavalry, for life; James M. Coffey,

### OMENS FOR GOOD OR EVIL.

Incidents That Cause Joy or Worry to the Superstitions.

Unintentionally Gets His Clothes on Inside Out-Oneer Signs That Are Believed to Refer to Wenther,

Students of human nature declare that almost all persons are superstitious. The belief in good and bad emens, the construing of trivial accidents and happenings of the present into grave portents of the future is as old as recorded history. Such apparently childish mental process is often attributed contemptuously to peasants or persons of inferior knowledge or education, but it is a well-known fact that Dr. Johnson, one of the gravest, most learned, and philosophical minds of modern times, was a veritable slave to superstition

Without entering into the origin and history of this peculiar form of belief, ommon to many of the greatest men of antiquity and the present it is interesting and curious to gather some of its most popular and current forms in

England and this country.
Old sayings regarding clothes are still implicitly believed in by many, as for

It is lucky to put on any article of dress, particularly stockings, inside out; but if you wish the omen to hold good, you must continue to wear the reversed portion of your attire in that condition. till the regular time comes for putting it off-that is, either bedtime or before a bath. If you set it right, you will "change the luck." It will be of no use to put on anything with the wrong side

When William the Conqueror, in arming himself for the battle of Hastings, happened to put on his shirt of mail with the hindside before the bystanders seemed to have been shocked as by an seemed to have been shocked as by an to last until some time in September, ill omen, until William claimed it as a when both parties will hold primaries and good one, betokening that he was to be changed from a duke to a king. The phenomenon of the "hind side before" is so closely related to that of "inside out" that one can hardly understand their being taken for contrary omens.

Another and weird belief regarding dead will never wear long. When a person dies and his or her clothes are given away to the poor, it is frequently remarked: "Oh, they may look very well, but they won't wear; they belong to the dead."

If a girl's petticoats are longer than loves her better than her mother does; perhaps because it is plain that her mother does not attend so much to her dress as she ought to do; whereas her father might love her very much, and unobservant of the rights and wrongs of female attire.

If one would have good luck, he must wear something new on Whitsunday, not Easter.

Among miscellaneous superstitious sayings, the following may be noted:

"It is unlucky to enter a house, which you are going to occupy, by the back door." "Lightning will not strike elderwood," The reason for this superstition e gentleman had one of the notes to his "Sacred Latin be in good shape.

As hot cross-buns are being introduced into this country, it may be noted rangements to produce marks to show in connection with that pastry that, acthe least touch of water and thereby cording to English superstition, they will, if properly made, never get however, were easily cleaned cut, and moldy. To make them properly, the materials must be mixed, the dough made, and the buns baked on Good Fri-

Regarding the cutting of the finger

Superstitions with respect to the cutting of the nails are of ancient date. Heriod, in his "Works and Day," says. "Not to cut from the five-branched | with glittering iron the dry from the quick in the rich feast of the gods." Mushrooms will not grow after they are seen. Very naturally, the first per-

son that sees them gathers them. Readers of the immortal "Pickwick the Government led to an increase of the possibility of the operation, a bit the town of Bury St Edmunds. About Papers" will recall mention therein of four miles from this place is Barton The consideration of the posed to the same treatment, and ex- Mere-an eccentric piece of water, which varies in size from tweive or fourteen acres to a small pond, and is sometimes entirely dried up. It is re-The commission, however, arrived at garded locally as a sure indication of a plain plan, which, slightly varied, is the value of corn stocks. It is, in fact, It appeared that about the year 1830 now universally adopted. This was to a well-attested fact that the price of the French Government, realizing the print upon the stamp a design in an corn, and the height of the water, fre quently do vary together. It is sup-

may affect both in common. In the same manner, the saving: "If the raindrops hang on the window, more will come to join them," may be accounted for by the fact that it is a sign of slow evaporation, of the presence of abundant moisture, which will

of more rain. If, when you are fishing, and coun what you have taken, you will not catch any more. To discover a drowned body, cast an apple into the stream at a point above the spot where the body is few supposed to be. The apple will drift down and stop over the place where the corpse lies.

There are some odd superstitions re garding the moon and the weather, which one hears every day. The fol lowing may be mentioned:

It is good luck to see the new moon over the right shoulder, but over the left shoulder the reverse. If you see the new moon through a window, and have coin about you, every piece of coin should be turned for luck. Superstishould be turned for luck. Supersti-tions regarding the moon are more prevalent in the country, doubtless. The report of the pistol brought the boy so than in the city. Thus, some farmers was prostrated for some time.

consider it unlucky to kill a pig in the wane of the moon; if it is done the pork will waste in bolling. Often one hears the shrinking of bacon in the pot attributed to the fact of the pig having

the death of poor piggy is frequently delayed, or hastened, so as to happen during its increase.

been killed in the moon's decrease, and

A Saturday moon,
If it comes once in seven years, domes once too The application of this is that if the new moon happens on a Saturday, the weather will be bad for the ensuing

This, though generally true, cannot like more ambitious weather prognostications be always relied and

There never is a Saturday without sunshine. Just why Saturday should be selected is rather difficult to determine. St. Swithin and the ground hog are very generally regarded as sure weather prophets, for, though the former is deceased, his day, when marked by rain, means forty continuous days of falling weather. The ground hog also has his day, upon which should he see his shadow, he retires, confident in race, and bread is the basis of all the anticipation of a protracted spell of

with the moon is that to see "the old | moon in the arms of the new one" is reckoned a sign of fine weather, and so is the turning up of the horns of the new moon.

The list of popular superstitions, some onfined to certain districts, peoples, or countries, others, more or less universal, is well-nigh endless and affords curious illustration of the methods adopted by man for reading the inscrutable future,

#### MAY CONFER IN SARATOGA. Baltimore Democrats Likely to Per-

fect Plans at the Resort. BALTIMORE, Aug. 10 .- Matters politi-

cal have simmered down since the two State conventions, and the jull is expected make nominations for the Legislature.

There is a persistent rumor that the Democratic managers will take this opportunity to get together, perfect their plans, and sketch out in detail the campaign which they hope will result in a Democratic victory. It is said that at some time this month the managers of personal attire is that the clothes of the the party will all journey to Saratoga, N. Y., where important conferences will be held between ex-Senator Gorman, ernor Smith, Mr. Vandiver, Thomas Lanahan, and Lloyd Wilkinson. It was also said yesterday that I. Freeman Rasin would in all probability be at Saratoga at the same time. He is in the habit of go ing there every year. So is Mr. Gorman, her frock, that is a sign that her father and the resort has before this been the scene of Democratic conferences that meant much to Maryland. It was also suggested last night in certain political circles that it would not be beyond the limit of possibilities if Mayor Hayes should cross over from Lake Chautauqua, at the same time be very ignorant or N. Y., where he is now spending his va-

With the city and State leaders both present the personnel of the city ticket could be agreed upon and the breach in the party healed in time to prevent its

the party healed in time te prevent its affecting the registration. It is, however, a matter of grave doubt whether Mayor Hayes would go to a conference of the kind, and some of his friends who had heard the report asserted last night that he most assuredly would not.

Mr. Vandiver was at headquarters for a short time yesterday, and among his callers were State Comptroller Hering, who was renominated at the Democratic convention last week, and B. Frank Crouse, of Carroll County. Dr. Hering was exceedingly cheerful over the prospects, and believes the party generally to be in good shape.

#### Sunburst Valued at \$20,000 Missing at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10 .- Mrs. W. J. Walker, who gives her address as of a diamond sunburst which she lost Wednesday evening either on Young's Ocean Pier or on the Boardwalk. The jewel is valued at \$20,000, and contained forty diamonds and twenty pearls. The police do not think that it was removed from her dress while in a dense crowd, out believe that it became lodge and was

ice she left the Traymore Hotel, where and went to Young's Ocean Pier to spend the evening About 11 o'clock she disc ered her loss and notified the ticket office attendant. The people were leaving the turned out at that time. The employes of the pier were quickly sent for and the loss of the brooch was explained to them. Mrs. Walker, to the best of her ability, told fust where she had been on that evening. The employes procured lanterns and a diligent search was made. Nearly everyone included in the hunt walked back and forth about the pier all night, each one bent on winning the offered re-ward of \$1,500.

Many people looked for the jewel on the Boardwalk, and even on the beach, but up to tonight it had not been found. turned out at that time. The employes of

#### DECLARES HE SAW A SPIRIT. B. & O. Engineer's Reason for Adopting Spiritualism.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10.—Thomas trubbs, an engineer on the Baltimore and hio Railroad, has been converted to Spiritualism and last night appeared at the Spiritualist camp at Chestertown and related the remarkable story which led

He said that he was taking out a special ahead at the rate of fifty miles an hour. While turning a sharp curve in the road he saw a figure standing upon the track and distinctly recognized his mother, who and been dead for twenty years. rubbed his eyes and looked again and the features of the apparition were more distinct than before. As he gazed at the figure it waved a red light across paper for stamps was to use such a the entire success of this system, and be likely to precipitate itself in the form track three or four times and then disappeared as suddenly as it came He called the attention of his brakeman

to the apparition as he reversed his enand was greatly surprised when he saw and was greatly surprised when he saw Grubbs apply the emergency brakes. A few seconds later the train came to a standstill, and just ahead of his engine a bridge had been swept away.

Grubbs says there can be no doubt but that it was the spirit of his mother that waved the danger signal and saved the train and he is now a confirmed believer in Spiritualism.

Spiritualism.

A Boy Killed by Accident. BRIDGEVILLE, Del., Aug. 10.-While playing with a pistol not thought to be ided Harry, the five-year-old son of Harry T. Wallace, a prominent resident, accidentally killed himself. The little fellow and some companions were in a room where they espled the pispol. He seiz-ed it and pulled the trigger. The bullet

## SCIENTIFIC BREAD-MAKING

Suggestions From the Agricultural Department's Chief Chemist.

Bakery for Every Community to Be Governed According to Certain Health Principles Is the Idea Advanced by Dr. H. W. Wiley.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Division Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Division of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department, would relegate bread-making at home to the past. He suggests the establishment of a bakery in every community, under competent control. offering at the lowest prices bread scientifically prepared according to cer-

tain "health formulae." Discussing this interesting subject, he

"The great evils of our time and country are not intemperance, bribery, and trusts, but the frying pan, blearbonate of soda, and pie.

"Nutrition," continued Dr. Wiley, "is the first and fundamental need of the strength and growth the world over. In our country of plenty should be found, Another weather guide connected first and foremost, a knowledge of bread and bread-making; but our attention as a ration has not been given to a scientific and practical study of cooking. Even in our best hotels and fashionable restaurants we are not always certain of having good bread, and in other places, not excepting private houses, we are quite likely not to

> "Bread, 'the staff of life,' may be made from any cereal flour, but of all the cereals wheat is particularly the bread maker. I don't think I would go as far as Prof. Crookes and insinuate that only wheat eaters are world rulers; but no one who has considered the subject can deny the supereminence in bread making to wheat flour. Aside from being good and bad, wheaten bread may be divided into two classes, leavened and unleavened. The unleavened loaf, or cake, is used chiefly in religious ceremonials, and in the form of biscuits, commonly but very incorrectly known as 'crackers.

"Where bread is to be left for some time, or is to be transported to great distances, the latter form is desirable, especially when the biscuits are made without the addition of those common mineral substances for which Ameri-

cans seem to have a veritable passion. While it is true that people who eat other cereals apparently have good health and are streng, it is also true that the wheat-eating nations, as a rule, take the lead in progress and ac complishment. I would not go so far as to say that wheat is necessary to individual and national development and progress, but it is doubtless true that, by its use, in so far as food is concerned, the best interests of evolution and development are conserved. There is very little evidence, if any, to show that the gluten, the nitrogenous element of wheat, is any more nutritious than zein, the nitrogenous element of corn, or than hordein, the nitrogenous element of barley, or than gladin, the nitrogenous element of rye. But since by its peculiar properties it makes bread more porous, more palatable, and more attractive, it appeals in a stronger way to the finer digestive feelings. The nu-

tritive value of wheat flour, however, depends largely upon the character of the milling, and the palatability of the loaf upon the character of the baking.

"The production of wheat for breadmaking, as is well known, is one of the most important agricultural industries of our country. In 1866 the area planted to wheat in the United States was 15,424.496 acres. In 1899 the area planted to wheat was 44,592,516 acres, over half as much as the area planted to wheat was 44,592,516 acres, over half as much as the area planted to Indian corn, and it has had a proportionate growth last year unfortunately, the late heat spell has wrought havoc with this year's crop. The yield of wheat in husbels in 1866 was 15,199,996. In 1899 this year's crop. The yield of wheat in bushels in 1866 was 151,999,906. In 1899 it was 547,303,846. The number of bushels exported during the latter year was 222.694.920; the quantity used for seeding, 55,740,645 bushels, or at the rate of a bushel and a peck per acre; so that the quantity of wheat consumed in breadstuffs in this country during that year was 268,868 281 bushels.

"It is true that not all of the wheat specified was used for bread-making, but so nearly all that practically the whole quantity named may be considered as entering into bread. This number of bushels represents 16,132,096,860 pounds. In proper panification the weight of the bread produced is almost identical with that of the wheat employed, since the waste, which occurs in milling, such as the bran, middlings, shorts, etc., is almost identical in weight with the quantity of added water which the finished loaf contains. We may safely say that one hundred pounds of wheat make one hundred pounds of bread. Therefore the total quantity of wheaten bread used during the year in the United States was 16 .-132,096,860 pounds. The actual cost of this bread, placed upon the table, not to speak of the profits of the bakers, is about 3 cents per pound, making the total value of the bread consumed in the period of twelve months in the United States \$183,962,905,80.

"In view of the enormous economic importance of the bread industry, it is not unreasonable to desire to see the quality of our bread improved. It is not at all an exaggeration to say that scarcely 25 per cent of the enormous quantity of bread consumed, as shown in the statistics I have quoted, is properly prepared or properly baked. The nutritive properties of the other 75 per cent are diminished, its palatability decreased, and its value lessened by improper methods of panification-not to speak of the dyspepsia and the other digestive disorders attending the use of poor bread. In the interest of health, economy, and good living, a reform o our bread making processes is urgently demanded.

"What do I think of 'home-made bread? I think that the domestic baking of bread is to be deplored. Bread making is as much of an art as tailoring; and we have as much right to bread made by experts as we have to coats and gowns fashioned by tailors In fact, a 'ready-made' suit keeps you warm even if its fit is not faultless; but

## Many Lots of Shoes at Unprecedented Prices.

The painters and decorators are winding up their work, and our store will soon be ready in its fresh new dress. This work has necessarily upset our stock, bringing to light many lots of shoes which will be closed out at once at the following unprecedented prices.

Men's \$2 Canvas S1 Oxfords for ...

About 50 pairs Men's Canvas Oxfords, sizes 6, 7, and 8. Worth \$2, to go for . . . . \$1 Men's \$4 Russet \$2 Oxfords for .... \$2

Men's Russet Oxfords, with Rugby-the latest toe; worth \$4, to go at half price ...... \$2

Men's Russet Bals of Russia Calf and Vici Kid, \$2 worth \$3.50, to go for......

\$2.50 Oxfords ....

Lot of Women's Oxfords in black and russet, worth \$2 and \$2.50, to go

Women's \$2 and \$1.50 Lot of Women's, Misses' and Children's

Button and lace Russet Shoes, spring heels, worth in many instances as much 

## CROCKER'S

Shoes Shined Free

939 Penna. Ave.

bread badly made has not a leg on which to stand. An earnest effort should be made to relegate domestic bread making to the past, and to institute in every community bakeries under competent control, offering the best bread at the lowest prices."

RURAL MAIL FACILITIES. Extensions Ordered in Five Addi-

tional States. The following additional rural free de livery routes have been ordered, to go

into effect October 1, 1961; Indiana-Ligonier, Noble County-Tw carriers. Length of routes, 534 miles; area covered, 70 square miles; population served, 1,691; number of houses on routes. 376. Carriers, W. S. Milner and A. C. Mor-row. Additional service—Scottsburg, Scott County—One carrier. Length of route. 27% miles; area covered, 25 square miles; population served, 1.175; number of houses on route, 235. Carrier, J. S. Mounts. Post-office at Leota to be discontinued. Star

to Scottsburg, Ind. Iowa-Cedar Rapids, Linn County-Two carriers. Length of routes, 50 miles; area covered, 50 square miles; population served, 1,000; number of houses on routes, 200. Carriers, R. T. Lubbock and R. A. Pollection of

WEATHER PROPHETS TO MEET. tendance of Well Known Men.

The National Weather Bureau Convention, which will be held in Milwaukee on This was absolutely necessary as many August 27, 28, and 29, is attracting more than usual attention from representatives of various mercantile and commercial interests. Nothing furnishes a more flattering commentary on the practical utility of the work of the Bureau than the fact that these industrial concerns recognize the benefits derived from the

Among the prominent guests to be entertained by the convention during its SUIT AGAINST PATTEN HEIRS. oming session are A. W. Colton, President and General Manager of the Lake Erie Transportation Company, Toledo Ohio; George W. Gardner, Cleveland, Ohio; Harvey D. Goulder, Cleveland, Ohio; E. Stevens Henry, Rockville, Conn.; Senator William E. Masson, Chicago, Ill.; Charles B. Murfay, editor "Price Cur-rent," Cincinnati, Ohio; Levern W. Noyes, rent, Cincinnali Onio, Ederation, Chica-President of the Civic Federation, Chica-go, III.; Father F. L. Odenbach, St. Ig-natius College, Cleveland, Ohio; T. E.

#### MR. HAY'S OFFICE RENOVATED. interest in the real estate of which Its First Overhauling Since the Secretaryship of Fish.

Workmen have just completed the renovation of Secretary Hay's private office at the State Department. It has received its He further says that annual overhauling and cleaning, and est time in twenty-seven years the ton Fish, when he was Secretary of State, and has not been painted since that time

ton Fish, when he was Secretary of State, and has not been painted since that time until now.

A Claim for Indemnity.

Richard K. Sheldon, executor of the last will and testament of Paul Brooks, has entered a claim with the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, for \$10.315.06 for damages done to the personal property on the estate, Los Canos, near Guantanamo, Cuba, by the Spanish authorities.

## INSULAR SECRET SERVICE

Work of the Department in the Philippine Archipelago.

Over Eight Hundred Arrests Made Between July 1, 1900, and April 1, 1901-Three Hundred and Thirty-

six Insurgent Officers Among Them The War Department has received from Capt. C. K. Trowbridge, Eleventh Caval-ry, his report of the work of the secret

service in the Philippines from July 1, 1990, to April 1, 1991. During the period covered by this report the secret service made 8st arrests, 3% being insurgent officers. Of those ar-rested, the nationalities were as follows: Natives, 643; Americans, 39; Chinese, 51; Europeans, 22; other nationalities, 6. Of Europeans, 22; other nationalities, 6. Of the 308 cases sent to the courts for trial,

route No. 3328 to be discontinued. Mail conviction was secured in 217 cases and 21 were dismissed.

A number of Chinamen were employed during the year as detectives, as an ex-periment. They were found to be com-

pletely unreliable and the experiment

Wisconsin (additional service)—Rich-land Centre, Richland County—Two car-riers. Length of routes, 51% miles; area covered. 68 square miles; population served, 140: number of houses on routes, 55. Carriers, J. W. Bennett and William former insurgents, were employed to ferret out the leaders. The result was that 1. 1991, about 600 persons were arrested. Encouragement in the Promised At. officers of the insurgent army. All cases received thorough investigation in order that no innocent person might be confined. persons were found to be falsely de-

> In March, 1901, an organization thieves, which had been operating in the district of hemita for the previous six months, was discovered, the principals arrested and convicted and goods to the value of \$5,000 in gold recovered and returned to their proper owners.

### A Judgment Obtained in St. Louis

the Basis of the Action. Proceedings in equity were instituted in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia yesterday by Edward White, of New York, against Augusta Fatten Glover, Mary E. Patten, Josephine E. Patten, Edythe A. Patten, Helen Patten, and Aurelius R. Shand, of this city, asking for go. Ill., Father F. L. Odenbach, St. Ignatius College, Cleveland, Ohio, T. E. Orr, editor of the "Farmer and Stockman," Pittsburg, Pa.; Senator H. C. Hansbrough, Devils Lake, N. D.; Samuel T. Hutbard, President, and William King. Superintendest Cotton Exchange, New York City, John Lamb, Richmond, Va.; George McCurdy, Marine Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. R. Sherwood, Secretary Maritime Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.; James Seignious, President Cotton Exchange, Charleston, S. C.; Andrew Simonson, Wisconsia Agriculturist, Racine, Wis; Prof. R. F. Stupart, Director Canadian Metropolitan Service, Toronto. Simonson, Visc. Prof. R. F. Stupart, Director, the Wis.; Prof. R. F. Stupart, Director, Canadian Metropolitan Service, Toronto, Canada; Representative James W. Wadsworth, Genesco, N. Y., and Henry Wallace, editor "Wallace's Farmer," Despite Glover has since the recovery of Phitten Glover has since the recovery of Phitman G parents med seized, aggregating \$250,000, to her sisters, the remaining defendants, for the purpose, it is alleged, of avoiding the collection of the judgment recorded

> He further says that the said defendant for Glover, on July 15, 1981, conveyed to the the defendant Aurelius R. Shands certain been defendant are in the conveyed to the property in Kalorama Heights.
>
> Mr. White further recites that the de-

fence to the suit at St. Louis interposed